NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1890.

the Levees will Hold It-Much of Arkanand Lives in Danger.

NEW OBLEANS, March 14 .- The wind veered to the north last night and blow the water way from the levees. It fell as rapidly as it rose, and by 3 o'clock the streets were dry again. About noon the river again rose, and the water poured over the levee at the sugar anding, but not as badly as yesterday. At night there was another ugly rise.

to the mean time energetic efforts were taken to protect New Orleans against the threatened danger. The City Council voted \$50,000 as an mergency fund, and the Commissioner of Public Works had a large force of men put to work on the levee to-day. The Northeastern, Illipois Central, and other railroads gave aid in the way of cars and men, and with their stance, although the water rose over six inches above high water mark at certain points on the river front, but little flooding occurred.

The water was over the track of the Louiswille and Nashville Railroad at the Girard street depot, but not sufficiently to prevent the running of trains. It was threatening, also, at the portheastern wharf, but active work there prevented any injury.

A. hough bad news continues to come from ma. y points, the sixteen miles of levee front w Orleans are all well guarded night and dam It is not believed that a crevasse or rea, in the levee can occur. The worst point of danger is at Carrollton, where the levee is over fourteen feet high, and where a break would not only be damaging but dangerous to

It is thought, from present indications, that the river is liable to rise even higher than it did resterday, up to seventeen and a half feet. This would be a foot over the levees, as they now stand, and would flood the city far worse than in 1858. It is hoped to get the low places raised in time to prevent this. A rise of this kind would flood a large portion of the city. particularly the business section, and would cause some damage in the stores. The worst sufferers would be the poorer people, living in the rear of the city, whose houses are on ground from three to four feet lower than the front streets.

There has been some talk of cutting all the levees immediately above New Orleans to re-Heve the water here, but this proposition is bitterly opposed.

This morning news came of a severe break near the convent, in St. James parish, on this side of the river, sixty-five miles above. This shut off the Mississippi Valley Ratiroad from the city. The break, however, is not sufficiently large to affect the volume of the river, and it is now conceded by all that there will be a considerable rise and every chance of more crevasses. A large number of sacks filled with dirt have been shipped to the plantations below, and the most earnest efforts will be made to held the levees there. Each planter has his field 'orce at work above the railroad. Parish authorities and the planters are cooperating to hold the levees.

An appeal was made to the Governor to use a portion of the levee fund of the State, \$181,000. for the present emergency, but he has decided that this cannot be done. A number of relief boats left here to-day

with materials both for above and below. Boats have been warned by a Gubernatorial proclamation against going near the shore, as the waves from them wash the levees.

About 9 o'clock to-night there was a good deal of water running through the gutters, and the sidewalks were covered in some places. The feeling here is as dismal as it can be. Six small crevasses occurred on the sugar coast during the day, but they were closed or can be closed to-night. The only troublesome breaks now in Louisiana are two on Bayou Lafourche and the one at Convent, the latter being 250 feet wide and flooding the plantations on the east bank several miles down.

Mayor Shakspeare received to-night a check for \$50,000 from the Louisiana Lottery Company, the money to be used as an emergency fund to raise the city levees and prevent the flooding of the city.

A despatch to the States from Convent says: "Major Edwards, General Manager of the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, is at the break, three miles above this place, with large force of men. The gap is about 100 feet wide and four feet deep. The levee is a small one and the railroad track is about a quarter of a mile back, over which the water is now about ten inches deep. Both the express and local down trains are on the upper side of the break, and this morning's up train is expected to return here to the city.

A despatch received to-night by the Mississlppi Valley Bailroad says the break was caused by a rice flume. The levee was new and four feet above the present water. Both ends of the break have been secured and men are at work closing it. They will probably get it closed by to-morrow night.

Carno, March 14.- The river has fallen onetenth of a foot since 8 o'clock this morning and now registers 48.3 feet. The width of the river at the mouth of the Ohio from dry land to dry land is estimated at about fifteen miles, and this vast body of water at present is slowly receding. Prominent river men also say danger from the flood will be south of this point, and not affect Cairo to any extent. The levees here have been raised to fifty-five feet and strengthened during the past five years, and the present flood will not have any effect upon

the present flood will not have any effect upon them. The highest water known here was in 1883, when the river reached 52 2-10 feet.
JACKSON, March 14.—A line tron bridge, several hundred feet in length, over the Bayou Fierre Creek on the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Haifroad, between Jackson and Harristown, was washed away by the flood hast night. Pearl River at this place is higher than siver before known. The city toli bridge, an iron structure, and the bridge of the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad is safe so far. It is still raining.

and Vicksburg Railroad is said so far. It is still raining.

MENDINS, March 14.—Passengers on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas Railroad, on the train leaving New Orleans last fight and arriving here this morning, were treated to novel scenes along the road. The low lands and lagoons in the Mississippi delta are flowled until the cry and visible is the riege on which the track runs, and a few promontories whose black creats protrude above the water per and there. These places afford shorterior bundreds of singires and small game, driven bundreds of squirreis and small game, driven to hem by the flood. Huts and cabins in the lower lands are submerged reveral feet in water. Tied at their doors are skiffs and dug-outs which after the occupants their only means of transit from one place to another. The railroid embankment is still 12 or 15 lect above water and in no way in danger.

means of transit from one place to another. The ralifond embankment is still 12 or 15 teet above water and in no way in danger.

Along the line of the Memphis and Little Rock hairoad, as far as McCalley's Ridge, the Same state of affairs exists. Unless the waters in Missi sippi and Arkansas recode mois rapidly than tefore, the people who are unable to leave all sufer great privations before they can again resume work.

A special to the invest from Newbort, Ark. A special to the invest distinct and the whole town, except Fort street, is now four the levers at 10 o'clock last night, and the whole town, except Fort street, is now four inches under water. Business is entirely suspended. The White and Black Rivers commenced falling into afternoon, and it is hoped the worst is over. The damage to the adjacent country is immense. The rise was sudden and without warning. Fences and everything movable are gone. The country south of Newport, which embraces some of the finest farms in the State, is also in inducted. The losses in Newfort alse very heavy.

A Helena special to the linged says:

The river rose two insense during the last twenty-loss hours.

cat he are the to river wil general the high-water mark of 1881 we set I nich at the place, and will probably be at east one foot more that at Friers Point, Misa, Below Oldtown the water will be but little above 1886. Above the Arkansas River the highest point will be reached about the 26th. The Arkansas River is now more than two feet high-er than ever known and the leves

BATTLING WITH THE FLOOD.

on the Arkansas side will have to give way, When the fall leaches Now Orleans many will suppose the danger is over, but the overflow into the Tensas swamp will return at the mouth of the Reid liver in two or three weeks, and with the additional waver here will raise the river bolow flaten Rouge. The east side of the river must be held until the west side gives away.

with the additional water here will raise the river below liaton longe. The east side of the river must be held until the west side gives away.

The Government engineer, who has just examined the lovees around lielena, says they can tand at least seven feet more of water without fear of a break. Between Helena and the mouth of the St. Francis liver there are very few spots of dry land, and a rise of two feet will certainly cover everything Quite a number of houses have been abandoned by their tenants who have either removed to Helena or the high lands. In some places the river is from five to seven miles wide.

The river rose one-tenth here to-day and is now 3d,4 on the gauge, the highest point ever recorded, and is still rising.

The steamer Emma Etheridge arrived at noon from Paducah, and after loading with lumber, sacks, and supplies, left for the threatend district below the Arkansas River in charge of Lingineer Sears. The concensus of opinion here is that the levees on the Mississipn side will be able to withstand the pressure of the great flood. The spendid levees and equinment of the Mississipn Valley Bairroad are contributing in a material degree to the preservation of the levees in the Yazoo deita, Nothing is being left undone.

Vickshuin, March 14.—The steamer Ellen Mead, under charter to the Louisiana Levee B and of rite past lew days, returned here inst night. Her master reports that the conditions are critical everywhere. At Willow Point, La, he found water running over the levee, He is an experienced river man, and believes that Louisiana levee Board is in the city to buy material. He takes a more hopeful view of the situation, and says his people are still hopeful and working. President Maxwell of the Louisiana Levee Board is in the city to buy material. He takes a more hopeful view of the situation, and says thougi, owing to rains in the past few days, thougi, owing to rains in the past few days, they have done little beyond patching the levees. There contractors still hove the rhands, tools, an

away their teams because unable to use or feed them there.

There is planty of good dirt there, a good protection levee, and the main line can be completed in four days good weather. He considers Alsatia levee the most dangerous point on the Louisiana line, and the one where a crevasse would do the most dangerous point on the Louisiana line, and the one where a crevasse would do the most dangare. Barges and 100 men are at work there. He regards the situation as very alarming, with foods of rain and high water in the upper rivers. He thinks some levees must go, but not necessarily on the Louisiana side. Work will be resumed along the whole line as soon as the weather breaks. He says the people of Louisiana are determined to hold their side.

The Queen and Crescent authorities are confident they can operate the Shreveport division for some days after crevasses occur, but do not think the service can last a week, being satisfied that the overflow cannot be avoided. They only guarantee freight trains a few days.

Washikiton, March 14.—The retresteen of

think the service can last a week, being satisfied that the overflow cannot be avoided. They only gnarantee freight trains a few days.

Washington, March 14.—The rain storm of the past four days in the lower Mississippi valley has practically ended, so that the water dangerous to the lower valley is now in the Mississippi or its tributaries. There are no encouraging prospects for any part of the lower Mississippi valley. The river has fallen slightly at Cairo, but the sharp rises at St. Louls, and particularly Cincinnatt. Louisvillo, and Nashville, make it evident that the recession at Cairo is only temporary, and that there southward the river must continue at its present high stage for at least a week. Although the stage of water at Cairo and Helena is about four feet below extreme floods in the past, the prospects are very decided that at these places the greatest flood ever known will obtain during the next seven days. At Vicksburr, the river is 1.2 below the great flood of 1882, but the very high stage of water in the Lower Arkansas renders it certain that there will be no relief at Vicksburg unless, indeed, the whole country should be flooded.

The warnings given by the Signal Office several days are that all stocks and other movelle.

The warnings given by the Signal Office several days ago that all stock and other mevable property in the entire lower Mississipi valley should be removed to localities above extreme flood level are reterated. Ordinary prudence demands, under present prospects, that extreme flood conditions should everywhere be provided against.

AREANSAS CITY, March 14.—The levee is still up, and the railroad companies which came to the rescue to-day brought in sacks sufficient to hold the banks for twenty-four hours longer. The railroad company has put all its men at work under Roadmaster Higgins, but if the rise continues a break is bound to come at some point near here.

The clouds have passed, and the sun shone out brightly to-day. There is still railroad communication with Little Rock, but interruption is hourly expected. The Government engineers are doing their best, but hold out no hope. The warnings given by the Signal Office sev-

BUCK IDENTIFIES BIRCHALL. Saw him Near the Scene of Benwell's Mur-

der on the Day the Crime was Committed, WOODSTOCK, March 14 .- Charles Buck, who lives on lot 2, second concession, Blenheim, half a mile from the scene of the murder of Benwell, visited the jall here this morning to identify Birchall. Buck was driving home from Woodstock on Monday, Feb. 19, the day on which the murder is supposed to have been committed, and when at the corner of the second concession and the cross roads he was accosted by a man who seemed to have just turned the corner, and who was a few

yards up the road leading to Eastwood. The stranger asked the way to Gobles, saying in response to a question that he wanted to go to Woodstock. Buck told him he was within one and a half miles of Eastwood, so that it was not necessary to go to Gobies if he that it was not necessary to go to Gobies if he wished to reach Woodstock. The spot is about three miles from the scene of the murder.

Birchall was brought out of his cell into the corridor and confronted by Buck. As soon as the latter saw the prisoner he recognized him as the stranger who accosted him on the road. A fur cap which was found in Birchall's bargage was placed on the prisoner's head, and this completely satisfied Buck, who exclaimed: "Yes, that's the man."

Buck said that the coat which Birchall wore when he saw him first was a sawk coat of a

gage was placed on the prisoner's head, and this completely satisfied Buck, who exclaimed: "Yes, that's the man."

Buck said that the coat which Birchall wore when he saw him lirst was a sack coat of a bluish color, such as the coat belonging to Birchall which Detective Murray has.

Birchall made a statement last evening concerning the purpose of his coming to Canada, but could not be persunded to say anything that would throw any light on Benwell's murder or his own movements on the day the crime was committed. Birchall said he came to Canada as a pupil farmer.

"The firm of Ford, fisthburn & Co.," said be, "took £70 from me, and promised to secure me a irst-class place on a flue Canadian farm. I came here with my wife. We came through to Woodstock and I met Pupil Farming Aigent McDonali. He said he would fix me all right, and in a few days sent me out to a farm near springfield. I cauld not stand it, and stoeped there only one day and a half. We then took up our residence at Woodstock, Fickthall is also one of the puril farmers, and was sent out by the same agency. I think the firm has now changed, and is Ford & Co., and that the address is New Wall Brook. They beat me when I first came out, as I have just stated, and when I returned to England I threatened to bring an action against them because things in Canada were not what they represented. I found that I could not recover my money, because I had signed a contract before leaving, but when I threatened to expose their methods they compromised by returning part of the money I had poid them. They hold a big position in England, and to an applicant they will show a stack of original recommendations from Bishors. Canons, Peers, and others. They are making piles of mency out of the business. They have also sgents in Ohio and some other Western States.

"About that bankbook." Birchall's commendations from Bishors. Canons Peers, and others. They are making piles of mency out of the business. They have also sgents in Ohio and some other western States.

"About tha

Shorthand Certain and Cheap,

Complete in three lessons. Begins in the Funday Mercury to-morrow. A free course in phonography fully explained by diagrams, which will enable every young man or young woman to follow the fastes: speaker or reader, Questions and explanations from readers wid

Excursion to Washington, Excursion to Washington.

Excursion tickets to Washington and return are sold via Jersey Central Reading, and S. and O. at \$40 round trip. Tickets good 10 days. All trains equipped with Follman parior and sleeping cars. Station foot of Liberty st.—4ds.

A STRAIGHT-OUT DEMOCRACY COMMISSIONER FOURHIS STARTS HIS NEW PARTY.

Soing to Organise in Every District and to

Hold a Public Meeting in a Portnight-No Deals to be Made with Republicans. Police Commissioner John R. Voorhis is the father of a new political party that was born last night in the Sinclair House. His independent organization in Abingdon square he resolved to give it the whole against them. Mr. Hunt said that he must country to grow in. So he made a object upon the technical ground that the careful canvass of the disgruntled County Democrats, and when he had them all down on a list he invited them to meet him last night. There were more than thirteen men at the conference, but the reporters got only these thirteen names:

John R. Voorbis, Col. Edward Gilon, Assemblyman ohn Martin, ox Assemblyman James D. McClelland, and Peter Masterson of the Ninth district; ex-Assembly man Blake and Hill of the Sixth; Eugene J. Cummiskey of the Eighteenth, Luke C. Grimes of the Fifth, Jacob Kunzenmann of the Fourteenth William J. Murchly of the Nineteenth, and School Trustee Faure and Edward J. Newall of the Neventh.

Among those who sent letters of regret at their inability to be present were Thomas I. Waish of the Second district and ex-Assemblyman Flunof the First.

The conferees locked themselves in a little room at 8:30 o'clock, and did not emerge again until nearly midnight, it was learned that they intended to build up a thoroughly independent Democratic organization in every one of the Assembly districts, and to insert in the constitution a clause providing for the nomination and support of nobody but straight Democrats.

The conferees said that it was the violation

ination and support of nobody but straight Democrats.

The conferees said that it was the violation of this clause in the constitution of the County Pemocracy which set them free from that organization. Mr. Voorhis and Mr. McClelland were asked if the movement hadn't a Tammany edge to it, and if, after everything was nicely organized in all the districts, resolutions to support Tammany candidates wouldn't be in order.

"No. sir, that is positively not so." said Mr. McClelland. "This new party that we are building up will be truly independent. The County Democracy cannot last much longer, and the interests of the people demand that there be at least two Democrations in this county."

Mr. Voorhis presided at the meeting. It was resolved to hold a public meeting in some large hall a week from next Friday night of three celegates from each assembly district. An attempt will be made at this meeting to get things into working shape and to empower certain men in each district to organize the district. This resolution was adopted:

In view of the sentiments expressed by the several district. This reviews of the sentiments expressed by the several

unstrict. This resolution was adopted:
In view of the scriments expressed by the several
clineus from the various seembly districts here repreted to the representative and the recommender
that the representative and the recommender
in connection with other citizens in their respective Assembly districts entertaining similar views
as will lead to the formation of true Benoratio organizations in each Amembly district in this county, and
that upon the formation of such organizations, suitable
measures be adopted for the creation of a county
organization.

It was said that last night by a well-known County Democrat who was present, but who desired that his name be withheld that the public might look out for wholesale descritions now from all the old-established parties. He said that independence was a well-beloved attribute of the American citizen, and that he was with anything that encouraged the growth of it.

FIRING DYNAMITE CARTRIDGES.

Successful Test of the Justin Cartridge with a Nine-inch Rifled Gun,

UTICA, March 14.-The successful test of the Justin explosive cartridge, as fired from a nine-inch rifled gun, took place in the ravine at Perryville Falls, near Canastota, to-day. The rifle used was a Blakesley made by Fawcett. Preston & Co. of Liverpool for the Confederates in 1863. It was used and captured at the siege of Charleston. Since then it had not been fired until yesterday. It had a test of 45 pounds of powder and a 275-pound projectile. The Justin cartridge, which it was used to test, is the invention of Dr. Justin of Syracuse, who has united with him in the work George DeWitt, and W. H. Patten of Canastota. The object of the test was to determine whether a large amount of dynamite could be fired from a rifle, using gunpowder as the projectile force, without the dynamite exploding in the cartridge before it left the gun. There have been a number of experiments made in this direction, including those of Graden, who only used two or three pounds of dynamite, and who burst two guns and several shells in an unsuccessful attempt.

The first test was made at 3 P. M. firing a shell weighing 250 pounds and containing 5% pounds of dynamite. The charge of powder was 12 rounds. The shell struck the cliff, and one-half of the dynamite exploded. The second shell fired at 4 P. M. was the same, using 20 pounds of powder. The third shell weighed

mite.

The charge was 25 pounds of powder, the service charge for this gun. This shell did great execution on striking the rock. The shell passed through an eight-inch tree on the way without exploding the dynamite. At the ciff it burst, tore up the rocks, and split the steel builet in half, one piece landing nearly a mile off. mile off.
The fourth and final shot was the largest

The fourth and final shot was the largest ever fired in the gun since testing. Thirty-five pounds of powder were used. The sholl, weighing 350 pounds or a hundred pounds more than the regulation, contained nearly 19 pounds of the best dynamite. This shell blew to powder the quartz block which it hit, and the bullet ricecheted up the cliff out of sight. The dynamite all exploded at the moment of contact and would have blown a ship out of water. The experiment is a perfect and unqualified success. A public trial will be given later, to which Government experts will be invited. The invention consists of a graduated pressure air-cushion, which protects the dynamite from exploding at the discharge of the gun.

THE WESTPORT TRACEDY.

Old Mr. Floyd Dies of the Wounds Inflicted by the Burglar who Killed His Wife.

WHITERALL, March 14 -Ransom Floyd who was shot by a masked burglar at Westport, died at noon to-day of blood poisoning. resulting from the bullet, which lodged near the shoulder blade and could not be found. In the early evening of Feb. 7 an unknown man broke into the house of Mr. and Mrs. Bansom Floyd at Westport, Essex county, shot and hacked old Mrs. Floyd to death, and left Mr. Floyd for dead upon the floor. At one time the doctors thought old Mr. Floyd might survive his wounds, but within a few days after the time of the tragedy the old man grew steadily weaker and weaker. The old man was not able to fully describe the general appearance of the burglar and assassin. To those conversant with the details of the tragedy it has always seemed that the motive of the murderer was not simply robbery, but murder itself. The Floyds had \$2,500 in cash in the house, but this was in the form of a check that was not negotiable. It is idoubtful if the murderer will ever te discovered. his wounds, but within a few days after the

NO FEES FOR THE CHAMBERLAIN. Corporation Counsel Clark Holds that Law for Eric is Law for New York.

Corporation Counsel Clark sent this letter yesterday to Comptroller Myers:

I beg leave to call your attention to the practice of the Chamberlain of the city of New York to retain for his own use and benefit the commissions specified in section 168 of the Consolidation act.

missions specified in section 168 of the Consolidation act.

The Court of Appeals in the case of the Supervisors of Eric camty agt. Henry it Jones has very recently decided that such feee cannot be lawfully held by County Treasurers.

I deem it my duty to notify you that, in my opinion, this decision renders it certain that the city is entitled to all fees collected by the Chamberlain of every kind and nature, and that his compensation is limited to the salary of \$25.00 per year provided by statute.

I send this communication to you as the officer charged with the collection and protection of the city revenues, and as soon as you shall have ascertained and alvised me as to the amounts that have issen unlawfully retained by the various persons who have held the officer of Chamberlain. I will be ready to take the necessary action to enforce their collection.

fould Lidnspped in 1802 Don't miss the Sunday World, with its exciting story of 1892, relating the supposititious kidnapping of Jay Gould. Made up of clippings from the New York papers of that year. Order your Sunday World to-night or you may miss it, as the demand will be unprecedented. THE "COWHIDE MEETING,"

Mr. Vanaredale and Mr. Paure Tell the Board of Education's Investigating Com-mittee All About a Recent Unpleasantness

The public meeting of the committee of the Board of Education which for three weeks has privately investigated the allegations made by Trustee Tinsdale of the Ninth ward against Principal Southerland and Miss Isabelle P. Lewis, teacher of Grammar School 3, opened yesterday with a motion made by Mr. Guggen-heimer that Miss Lewis and Mr. Southerland be declared acquitted as to the charges made verdict of the committee should first be made known to the Board of Education. Chairman O'Brien ruled this point well taken, and the matter was dropped.

Then the committee voted to proceed with the general investigation of the methods of the Ninth ward trustees. There was a general flutter among the school teachers present. Miss Lewis, Principal Southerland, and their sympathizers were all there. Mr. Tinsdale was not there. He has resigned. Of the remaining four trustees there were present John P. Faure. Dr. L. J. McNamara, and W. J. Vanarsdale.

Mr. Faure said that it seemed to him apparent that Trustees Benedict, Tinsdale, and McNamara had entered into a deal or combination as to their action at trustee meetincs. Mr. Faure said that these trustees had decided that the yeas and mays should not be called save by a majority vote, and that since Jan. I the three trustees named had voted together, and he had no doubt that this action was the result of a "put up job." Mr. Vanarsdar, who is the Chairman of the ward trustees denied that he was o member of any "combination." Chairman O'Brien drew out of him the fact that on Feb. 3 Trustee Tinsdale had voted for a resolution praising irincipal Southerland's high character, and on Feb. 5 had preferred charges of immorating against the principal. "Mr. Tinsdale," said Mr. Vanarsdale. "Is like all the rest of us. He has his faults and he has his virtues. And I must say, speaking of Mr. Tinsdales judgment, that Mr. Tinsdale has always shown the very greatest deference to me and to my opinions." called save by a majority vote, and that since

opinions."

Chairman O'Brien then questioned Trustee Vanarsdale regarding what he styled the "cowhide" meeting. Mr. Vanarsdale testified that he had received a letter from Trustee Faure accusing him of being "lindale's man," and making other charges which Mr. Vanarsdale declared were nourished in aspirit of "egotism, vanity, and conceit." Mr. Vanarsdale read Mr. Faure's letter at the next meeting on Feb. 13. He then produced from beneath his coat a cowhide, and said that if Mr. Faure' (who was present) desired to say Mr. Faure (who was present) desired to say anything further be could say it and take the consequences. Mr. Faure did not say anything. Mr. Hunt—Are your official relations with Mr. Faure now pleasant? Mr. Faure now pleasant?
"I think so. I trust I am officially courteous to him. I distinguish of course, between the man and the trustee."
"When you offered to hit him did you offer to hit the man or the trustee?"

"Both."
"Don't you think Mr. Faure showed better

judgment than you did?"
Well, there is an o'd proverb, that he who
fights and runs away will live to fight another

fights and runs away will live to fight another day."

Mr. Faure asked permission to testify after Mr. Tinsdade left the stand. He said that after the meeting referred to. a Committee of the Trustees was appointed to take suitable action upon Mr. Vanarsda'e's conduct. The Committee reported progress several times, and finally Mr. Faure demanded to be heard on a question of privilege. He told the trustees that at the time of the assault he remembered that he was a trustee, and a gentleman and had preserved a dignified silence, but it was time that he should say that if Mr. Vanarsdale would kindly see fit to repeat his performance outside the Board meeting he would take the cowhide.

Trustee Benedict was not present, and Chairman O'Brien said that if he was not present at the next meeting of the committee an attachment would be issued tor him.

The committee adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock next Monday stargages.

ment would be issued for him.

The committee adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock next Monday afternoon.

RAN INTO A BOCK.

One Man Killed and Several Injured in an

Accident on the B. and O. NEWARK, O., March 14 .- A wreck occurred at Black Hand, on the Central Ohio division of the Baltimore and Ohlo, this morning, in which one man was killed, two were dangerously, and five slightly injured. A large rock had rolled on the track, two miles west of Black Hand, and the fast Chicago vestibule train, due here at 12%, struck the rock, which was half as large as a passenger coach.

The train was in charge of Engineer John Moore and Conductor Raymond. At the place where the accident occurred there is a high hill on one side of the road and the river flows on the other. The train was running probably forty miles an hour when the engine struck the rock. The engine was thrown into the water, and the baggage, mail, and smoking cars, and the first class coach and the sleeper were all devaled, the trucks being knocked from under them.

There were about 100 passengers on the train. Engineer John Moore was thrown from his cab, together with Ingineer John Hart, who happened to be on the train at the time, and, though they alighted on soft dirt, both were badly hurt about the head and shoulders, and, it is thought, internally. They were brought here to-day.

Fireman Jesse Bulin was found near the track. He was crushed frightfully. He leaves a wife and two children.

The others injured were:

Edward Fivernson, Bloomfeld, badly bruised and knee, hip, and arm sprained energy water, its risburg. Pa. bruised about the bodly.

A. P. Dickson, Canton, Dak, hip and back badly hurt.

E Smith, Chicago, knee and hip sprained and badly The engine was thrown into the water, and the

E Smith, Chicago, knee and hip sprained and badly

Ezra McConneil, ex mail clerk, who was in the mail car, a severe fracture of the right shoulder.

LAWYER THORN'S WILL.

All of His Effects Left to "Mary Roberts,

the Woman who Lived with Me." POUGHEEPSIE, March 14 .- The brief will of the late William I. Thorn, the lawyer, came before Surrogate Dorland this afternoon on the petition of Mary Thorn to have letters of administration granted her. In his will Mr. Thorn, in giving his wife all of his effects, spoke of her as "Mary Roberts, the woman who lived with me." Surrogate Dorland raised who lived with me." Surrogate Dorland raised the question as to whether Mary Roberts is the widow of the testator. Ex-Surrogate Hufcut, counsel for Mary Thorn, said Mr. Thorn always addressed her through the Post Office as his wife, registered with her at hotels as man and wife, and within three weeks she had been introduced as his wife. Mr. Lewis Baker, an intimate friend of Mr. Thorn, testified:

"I know of no marriage cer-mony. They travelled together and lived together and were constant companions."

travelled together and lived together and were consist companions." After further discussion the will was proved, Mary Thorn's petition was granted, and Frank Lown and John Mylod were appointed a com-mittee to make an inteniory of the testator's effects. It will take all of the property and more, too, to pay the debts. Mr. Thorn's legal fees the last year of his life amounted to about \$25,000, all of which went like the wind.

The Steamship Bratsburg Burns Wood work and Ropes to Get into Hallfax. HALIFAX, N. S., March 14 .- The Norwegian

IN A CYCLONE WITHOUT COAL.

teamer Bratsburg, from Hamburg for New York arrived this morning out of coal. She had burned up all movable woodwork on the had burned up all movable woodwork on the ship in order to reach Halifax. She left Hamburg on Feb. 13 with what her Captain supposed was 259 tons of coal in his bunkers.

On the 8th inst. speed was reduced, owing to the coal running short. On the 9th, in north latitude 41° 10, west longitude 53° 10, ran into a cyclone with tremendous seas, which swept the decks, smashed the skylight windows, and did other damage. That night the wind changed to the north and blew with great violence, accompanied by heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. By this time the coal was exhausted, and everything burnable, including even rones, was used for fuel. The Bratsburg coaled and proceeded to New York to night. A \$20,000,000 Rossom !

A story of 1802. Warning to millionaires. Jay Gould kidnamed and held for \$20,000,000 ransom. An exciting supposititious story full of humor and graphic writing. See the Sunday World. Order it to-night.—Ads.

"Mountobanks and Acrobata" Illustrated, Int

THE MONSTER DARTS OUT OF THE FOG UPON THE SLAVONIA

ind Gets Licked, Knocked Out, Bemoral ized, and Sent Reeling Away-Had Its Picture Taken and Left Snow on Beck,

A favorite sea yarn in the juvenile books which were intended to instruct, as well as amuse, the children of the first half of the century described an encounter of a vessel with a waterspout, in which the ship escaped being overwhelmed only by the opportune discharge of a cannon ball into the waterspout. The cut illustrating the yarn usually depicted the marine monster as so much larger than the vessel that the latter could literally have gone up the spout. Vessels are undoubtedly larger than they were then, and waterspouts are apparently smaller, and when an encounter takes place the ship need be none the worse for it. even if no cannon intervenes.

At any rate, such was the experience of the steamship Siavonia of the Hamburg line last It Sunday. She left Brunshausen, on the Eibe, where she took in her cargo, on Feb. 26, under the command of Capt. H. Schmidt. She had only two passengers. The weather was squally and the air full of mist when she reached the outer Banks. 900 miles from here, shortly after sunrise on Sunday. The big vessel was heading west by north, when, at 7 o'clock, Second Mate



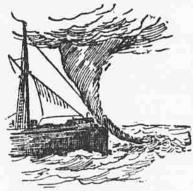
THE MONSTER APPROACHES.

Erichsen, who was on the bridge, saw emerge through the mist on the starboard side of the ship, at the distance of about a thousand feet,

through the mist on the starboard side of the sbip, at the distance of about a thousand feet, a towering column which united sea and sky. The column was some distance in front of the ship to starboard, and was moving in a southeasterly direction, apparently at the rate of eight knots an hour.

Although the Slavonia was running 9½ knots, the column seemed likely to pass in front of the steamship when their paths crossed. Accordingly brichsen did not try to alter the course of the Slavonia indeed, he would not have altered it had be known ship and spout were sure to meet, for he had encountered waterspouts before and wasn't airaid of them. All he did—in fact, all he had time to do—was to cail Third Mate Lorentzen, also an expert in waterspouts, who, being in addition a dragightsman, prepared to make the drawings of the waterspout which accompany this article.

On rushed the Slavonia, heading west by north; nearer came the waterspout the Alavonia reached it, and it was now too late to slow up—indeed, a collision was manifestly unavoidable from the start. Lorentzen had scarcely reached the bridge when the watery Philistine was upon the Samson. It just hit the steamer's bows on the starboard side, as dericted in the second cut. A rushing noise accompanied the column, and the water foamed in its wake. Immediately above was a great black cloud from which clouds less dark descended to form a



THE MONSTER DARTS UPON ITS PREY. funnel, or inverted cone. The middle of the column was white, apparently because it con-

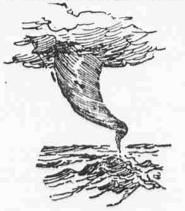
funnel, or inverted cone. The middle of the column was white, apparently because it contained snow.

The column's narrowest diameter was apparently about twelve feet, while it was three times as broad at its base, which reproduced, in water and inverted, the cloud-formed funnel above. The whole column rotated with a spiral motion.

The waterspout, when it approached, took all the wind out of the fore staysail of the steamship, which went blind, but the schoonersail still kept full, and presently the forestaysail filled again.

The Slavonia shook under the sheek caused by contact with the column of water, but kept on her course none the worse for the collision. A few flakes of snow on her prow were the only evidence of the collision after the pillar of water had passed off to port.

While the vessel was uninjured, the waterspout soon showed signs that it had received its deathblow. As it sailed off to the southeast it parted in the middle, and the cone of water which formed its base and the cone of cloud which formed its top began to grow smaller by degrees. The waterspout was slowly but surely ceasing to be a waterspout when it dis-



THE MONSTER ENOCKED OUT. different minutes or more from the time it was sighted.

The Flavonia's encounter with

iffeen minutes or more from the time it was sighted.

The Slavonia's encounter with the water-spout took place in latitude 42° 22 north and iongitude 52° 35° west. This is rather far north for waterspouts so early in the year. The waterspout crop is generally more plentiful when thunder and lightings are on top, which is in warmer weather. The temperature of the air at the time of the encounter was 37°; water. 54°. It had been cold during the night, but grew warmer in the morning. The clouds which overspread the firmament were of the cumulus nattern.

Frichsen and Lorentzen have not only seen other waterscouts, but the first, when on a sailing vessel in the tropics, ran into the very middle of ore with to were result than to deluge the deck of the slip with water as a heavy shower would have done. I e thinks an unusually large waterspent night possibly eink a very small vessel, say a pilot boat, but with a ship of ordinary size he considers bourbarding a waterspout with cannon a waste of powder.

The Slavonia arrived at 6 A. M. on Thursday.

The Slavonia arrived at 6 A. M. on Thursday. A Long Chase for Her Husband,

In Essex Market Court yesterday Justice Tainter decided that Richard Edeiman of Eighty second street and Second avenue must pay his wife to a week for her support. The woman said they had been mar-ried in London ten years ago, and that she had followed Ediction in 6 the country to make bits export they two children. The found him on Second avenue yesterday, and after a chair caught him as he was simult to board a norse cat. A decimal Gebryd that he had teen merried to the woman, and said he was willing to support the children but not her.

AUBURN, N. Y.. March 14.—When time was called at the writon restorday afternoon Couvint Wand-ley was missing. He is a powerful neuro and was sestenced from how York city for ien years for burg-lary.

A Couviet Escapes.

He Picked Out a Watch that Sutted him

Put it in his Pocket, and Walked Off. A man walked into Alexander's jewelry store, at 28 John street, vesterday afternoon, and asked to look at a gold watch, a chain, and a charm. The proprietor handed out the articles asked for. The man put the watch in his pocket, attached the charm to the chain. fixed it in his waistcoat, and then asked for a receipted bill. The bill came to \$117, and it was nade out and handed to the customer. He put the bill carefully away in the folds of a huge pocketbook, and then, with a polite bow, walked

out of the store Mr. Alexander rushed into the street and yelled "Police!" Detectives Lake and Von Gerichten of the Central Office caught the man and took him in handcuffs to the store, where he gave up Mr. Alexander's property. Then he was taken to the Tombs Police Court. He said his hame was John Blaycock.

What did you take the watch and chain for thout paying for them?" asked Justice Mc-

Manon.

"Because I needed a watch. I'm a fireman, I told the jeweller I would pay him next week," said Blaycock.

"But why should you need a \$117 watch and chain?" asked the Justice.

"Oh. I thought I might as well get a good thing while I was about I;" replied Blaycock.

"ustice McMahon held him for trial in \$1,000 bail.

ARRESTED FOR BLACKMAIL.

Emma Field and Charles Shackell Prison ers on Artist Naegle's Complaint,

Charles F. Naegle, an artist in the Chelsea apartment building at 222 West Twenty-third street, got a letter two weeks ago from Emma Field, in which the writer demanded \$20, and threatened in case the money was not paid to her to tell Naegie's wife of his relations with the writer. Emma Field was a housekeeper for a relative of Naegle's four years ago. He said no attention to the matter, and a week later James Shackell, who represents himself to be a drummer, and who is about 42 years old, called at the Chelsea and recented the damage.

mer, and who is about 42 years old, called at the Chelsea and receated the demand.

Nacelle called Sheakell a secondrel and told him to clear out. The next day Naegle received a postal card warning him that he would have cause for regret if he did not publish in a newspaper an apology for calling Shackell a scoundrel. The writer also commanded him to meet Emma Field at Twentyniath street and Sixth avenue on Friday night and jany her the \$20.

Naezle went to Police Captain Reilly and showed him the letters. He met Emma Field at the appointed place at \$20. Detectives Hayes and kemp fellowed her to Tenth street, where she joined Shekell. The detectives arrested both. Emma Field said she wrote all the letters, but that Shackell instigated her. They live together at 223 East Tenth street.

DR. SCHWENNINGER'S SPECULATION.

He Says It Turned Out Bad, and That Mr. Horner Was to Blame.

The Rev. Dr. A. B. Schwenninger of the Catholic Church of the Assumption, West Forty-ninth street, summonsed E. W. Horner, a broker of 88 Wall street, to Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of obtaining \$5,000 on false representations.

Dr. Schwenninger's counsel said that in November, 1889. Horner represented to his client that he had 200 bonds issued by the German Government, worth at that time \$78 and draw ing interest at 7 per cent, and that the bonds ing interest at 7 per cent. and that the bonds would be paid in full in 1892. Dr. Schwenninger purchased \$5,000 worth of the bonds, giving Horner \$2,500 in each and his note for the remainder. It was alleged that Dr. Schwenninger subsequently learned that the bonds were issued by a village in Eucharest, and some years ago were worth about \$2,50 and that they had been paid in full two years ago.

Mr. Horner's defence was a general denial, and, as there was no written agreement between the two men, Justice White adjourned the case for a week to give the complainant an opportunity to lay the matter before the District Attorney.

HIS SECOND DISAPPEARANCE. Choir Singer Osgood Has Been Moaned as Dead Once Before,

St. Louis, March 14.-The disappearance of George A. Osgood, an employee and stockholder of the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company, has developed a strange story. It appears that Osgood went to Haverhill in the spring of 1879. He secured employment in a wholesale house and was engaged to sing in the choir of the

Congregational Church. Two years later he married the daughter of his employer. Less than six months after his marriage he left one morning for a hunt. Nothing was heard of him for several days.

In a day or two his boat was found, empty and affoat in the river. Osgood's wife donned widows' weeds, and the Congregational church was draped in mourning. Hundreds of dollars were spent in search for his body.

Six months after his supposed drowning a travelling man from Boston met him on the streets here. Osgood consented to a divorce, and adopted measures to keep the matter quiet, and succeeded so well that this was an unknown chapter of his life to his friends in this city, the married here, and became the most prominent choir singer in the city. He disappeared again mysteriously, and leaves a second wife and two children.

SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINESE.

The Mayor Approves an Ordinance Restricting Them to a Prescribed District,

San Francisco, March 14.-Mayor Pond to-day approved an ordinance recently passed by the Board of Supervisors providing for the removal of the Chinese population to a piescribed section in south San Francisco, a district on the outskirts of the city.

The order declares it unlawful for any Chinese person to reside or carry on business within the city limits, except in the district designated. It requires the removal of all Chinese to this district within sixty days, and declares a failure to comply with the provis-ions of the ordinance a misdeameanor, pun-ishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months,

The greater portion of the Chinese popula-

The greater portion of the Chinese popula-tion of San Francisco, which is estimated at about 40,000 persons is now located in the dis-trict known as "Chinatown" adjacent to the business centre of the city, and if the order is enforced it will work marvelous change in that locality. The Chinese will test the constitu-tionality of the ordinance,

Hermann A. Schultz, a 16-year-old errand boy, who works for a grocer at the corner of Pirst avenue and Seventh street, was stot through the right lung yesterday in 18 Washington place by George Housman. No. 18 is a boarding house, and Housman is a cook there. Cats sneaked into his kitchen and stole his meats. About two weeks ago the proprietor of the house bought About two weeks ago the proprietor of the house bought a Flobert rife and gave it to Housman to shoot the cats with. When Schultz came with groceries yesterday noon the rite was standing in a corner of the kitchen. "I was not lossed when I put it there," Housman said after the shooting, "and I picked it up to show it to Schultz. He wanted to try it and was trying to take it away from me when it went off." The builet struck Schultz in the breast and went into his tung. He was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Housman was locked up in the Mercer street police statton. It will not be possible to tall whether Schultz will get well or not for several days. He has a good chance, the doctor easy.

Roys Found Cambling in a Bird Store. The fancy bird store of Henry Behnert, at cers of the Sectety for the Prevention of Cruetty to Children. They found six boys under the age of 15 in a rear room gambling for pentiles. Vesterday Behneri was held in the Essex Marzet Court in 57:00 ball on a charge of keeping a gambling house. The boys, Wm. Act. Wm. Gurham, Joseph Goodle, John Brown, John Bleemhand, and Joseph Goodle, John Brown, John Bleemhand, and Joseph Goodle, John Brown, and ware discharged.

Albert Vreeland Walks Of His Plans Hoof. Albert Vreeland, a butcher of Wortendyke, . J., whose wife eloped some time ago with Station Agent Christopher of Midland Park, was found yester-Agent Consistency of Midland Park, was found yester-day morning on the lawn in front of his house uncon-ectors. He had been not to bed by a friend the evening better, and it is supposed he waited out of his bedroom window and o' life roof of his charact. He was an old resident of Wortendyke and highly respected. His death was the result of urposure, and not of the fail.

Murphy Wins the Fight. San Francisco, March 14. - In the prize fight to night Murphy won in the fourth round.

The Empire Wringer continues to be the favorite

CHARGED BY A WATERSPOUT MR. HLATCOCK'S DISPLAY OF NERVE IVES'S CREDITORS LET UP.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

WILL TARE 5 PER CENT, ON THE UN-

Mis Batl and Stayner's in the Civil Pre-ceedings Reduced from \$250,000 Aptects to \$5,000-They Are Not Out of the Woods Yet-Indictments Still in Force.

It was August 11, 1887, that "Napoleon" Henry S. Ives announced to a group of reporters whom he had asked to call at his office for news that his firm of H. S. Ives & Co., paintial onnkers, had falled, with liabilities of \$20,000,-000. An assignment was made to William Nelson Cromwell, Es ... who has put in a good deal of time and energy during the last two years and a half straightening out the mass of legal and commercial complications in which Ives and his pals involved themselves and others. The liabilities have gradually been reduced to less than \$10,000,000 by the action of secured creditors, and by the recovery by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Rathroad of early all of the preferred stock that Ives is-

sued and appropriated to his own uses. The creditors have at last come to the conclusion that the general estate of the bankrupt railroad wreckers is not worth much, and in consequence 95 per cent, of them in interest have entered into an agreement to accept 5 per cent, in each and relinquish their claims. The claims of the non-assenting creditors aggre-

claims of the non-assenting creditors aggregate about \$250,000. Of course, the secured creditors will work their way out as bost they can, and will share in the general estats only on the basis of whatever deficiency there may be when they have closed out their security.

The heaviest creditors are the radroad companies whose treasmins loss depleted. A synamics which will turnish the money necessary to pay the 5 recommends, frincipally of ceditors, which will turnish the money necessary to pay the 5 recommends the general estate. This will result in the discharge of the assigness and stops all civil proceedings against H. S. Ives & Co. and the members of that tirm. This last statement applies to the action of the Mineral Range Rallway against Ives & Co. and their assignes, which was compromised some weeks ago.

In consequence of the composition Assignes Cromwell has petitioned the surrome Count for a settlement of his accounts, and Junge Andrews has issued a citation to all persons interested in thelestately appear on May I and attend the settlement. The magnitude of the work of administering upon such an estate as Ives & Co.leit may be inferred from these figures of the original schedule of the assignee. The total Habilities were \$17,066,175, of which \$3,050,055 were secured and \$9,580,110 unsecured. The nomining or face value of the assignee. The total Habilities were \$17,066,176, of which \$3,050,055 were secured and \$9,580,110 unsecured. The nomining of face value of the assignee. The total Habilities were \$17,066,176, of which \$3,050,055 were secured and \$9,580,110 unsecured. The nomining of face value of the assignee.

were secured and \$1.380,110 unsecured. The nominal or face value of the assets was \$25,603,268, and their actual or market value was \$11,12,017.

On this state of affairs the bad under which I ves and Stayner are detained in Ludiew street will in the civil proceedings of the U. H. and D. Company was yesterfuly reduced from \$250,000 to \$5,000 cach. The order was signed by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court upon the consent of Frank R. Lawrence, representing the plaintiff and J. W. and C. W. Ridgway, representing the detendants. It was hied, but no certified copy was taken of it up to the hour of closing. At the Sheriff's office late in the afternoon it was stated that no copy had been served there, and that I ves and Stayner were still under the heavy bonds, so far as the Sheriff was concerned.

They are still under indictment, and unless they are prepared with bation the indictments, so long as the indictments stand a release from Ludlow street fail would mean merely a transfer to the Tombs. Ives and Stayner will not take steps to give bail in the civil suit unless ball in the civil and criminal proceedings is fixed at a sum within their reach. In view of the number of indictments against them they would doubtless be called upon to indemnify their bondsmen in both the civil and criminal proceedings, and the ball must be within the limits of their resources. Ludlow street jail has been comortable, though somewhat expensive, for them since Jan. 2, 1888, and they have no idea of giving bail in civil sairs to be locked up in the Tombs. They are not fools, in the ordinary acceptation of the term, arriend of their said lass night, and they will not depart from known comfort to the uncertainties of the Tombs. If application is made for their release on ball in the criminal proceedings it will doubtless be made by Charles W. Brooke, as Mr. Fulerton, the other lawyer for tyes and Stayner in the criminal cases, is busy in the Flack

The storm in the West Gulf caused a heavy downpour of rain in Texas and the lower hissishippi valley yesterday. The centre of the storm was about stationary, hemmed in by an area of pressure over the south Atlantic and another in the southwest. The winds were high northerly, averaging 30 miles an hone from the north, which greatly assaired the flow of water from the river, and on the other hand assisted in breaking the levees by washing the water over the aiready sofs

Another area of low pressure developed over the middle Atlantic coast without any well-defined centre. The area of rain extended from North Carolina to Maine, reaching west into Tennessee, with a tendency to join with the Guif storm. This storm was attended by dense fogs that overhung

by dense fags that overhung the district covered by the rain, with winds generally norther; and from fresh to brisk. Snow was failing in Michigan, Dakota, and Nebraska, but was everywhere light.

The cold wave had pushed southward to the Texas coast, and it was below freezing over the greater part of the State. The temperature was failing rapidly in the Mississippi valley, but the effect on the rivers will hardly be perceptible, while it will increase the suffer-ing in the flooded districts. The centre of the wave re-mained in Manitoba, where it was between 20 and 30 degrees below zero. The zero line took in Minnesota and Dakota, and the freezing line cut between the upper and lower takes, but will by this morning reach the Atlantic coast over the midule Atlantic States. The fall yesterday amounted to 15° in this region, and to-day it should be at least 10° more, reaching the neighbor

hood of freezing.

The highest water ever known in the lower Mississippi has been reached, and the river continued to rise at all points yesterias, except at (airo, where a temporary

points yesterday, except at Cairo, where a temporary fall of 4-10 of a foot took place. The stage of water at various points was as follows, with the rise or fall during the preceding 24 hours:

Cincinnati, 4-10, rise 7-0, St. Louis, 11-4, rise 2-8; Cairo, 4-8, fall 0-4, Memphis, 38-4 rise 0-1; Vicksburg, 4-7-8, rise 1-2, New Orienns, 14-0, rise 0-2; Nasiville, 20-2, rise 0-7, and above the danger line, 8-4 at Cairo, 24-4 at Memphis, dis at Vicksburg, 3-5 at New Orienns, and 7-1 at Heleius.

From the steady rise and continued heavy rainfall that has swollen all the tributaries as far north as

that has swollen all the tributaries as far north as Pittsburgh, it is evident that the creat of the wave in yet to pass all points south of Cairo, and the greatest danger is yet to come. Rain fell in this city yesierday, and a dense fog pre-

valled; the humidity averaged 15 per cent; the wind was light to fresh northwest; highest Government tem-perature, 48%, lowest, 40%. To-day and Sunday promise to be fair and colder. The thermometer at Perry's pharmary in The Sen

The thermometer at Ferry's pharmacy in The Segs building recorded the temperature vesterday as follows: 8 A. M. 45° 40° 1800.

signal office forecast till S r. M. Saturday.
For Maine. New Hampshire. Vermont, Massachusetta Rhode Island, and Connecticut, rain or snow; slight changes in temperature during the day; winds shifting to northwesterly, and much colder by bunday morning; fair weather on Sunday.

For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, and New

Jersey, raim, followed by clearing weather; northwesterty winds; colder Saturday night. For the District of Columbia, Delawara, Maryland, and Virginia rain, followed during the day by clearing weather; northwesterly winds; colder by Saturday night; colder, fair weather on Sunday.

For western hew York, western Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, colder; fair weather on Sat orday and Sunday

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN. Judge Dugro has granted an absolute divorce to Am-gelo Zerharini from Catharine Zerbarini. James W. Wenman of the Cotton Exchange, who sus-pended some time ago, resumed yesterday. Judge Beach has granted an absolute divorce to Albert Bohnenstengel from Ida Bohnenstengel. William Steinway has given \$250 to the Washington Arch Fund, his second subscription. The fund is now \$74,223.52.

Seth Low, Freeldent of Columbia College, will address the students meeting in the concert hall of the Metro-politan Opera House at # P. M. Sunday. Kossuth I. Georgi of 3225 Third avenue died in Believue Hospital at 1 o'clock yesteriay morning of sicoholism. He owned considerable real estate in Mor

The Jefferson Club County Democrats of the Tweifth Assembly district will have a shooping thus to night at the Avenue', celebrating king Patrick Seenan's fifty third mile tone.

A committee of Italian citizens asked the Police Com-missioners yesterday for protection at a meeting to be held to morrow night in Tammany Hall, to oppose Con-sul Riva's project for an Italian institute.

To-night's lecture in the Cooper Union free course will be given by Prof. Wim. H. Goodysar, of New Tork-on "The Decorative Art Movement in Unrament and Suburban Architecture," with Hustrations.